

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE, PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 2.

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 10, 1852.

NO. 9.

The Bardstown Herald
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY

ELLIS & NOURSE.

All Communications addressed to the Editor
must be prepaid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the
Office. Price, 5 cents.

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00
In six months, : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS
Of 10 the HERALD will be.....\$1 50 per copy
Of 20.....".....".....\$1 25 " "
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The money must always accompany the
names of Club subscribers.

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One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion,\$0 75
Each subsequent insertion,0 25
One square three months,\$4 00
" twelve "\$8 00
Half column, one insertion,\$5 00
Half " one year,\$7 50
One column, one insertion,\$9 00
One column, per annum,\$35 00
Advertisers will be required to pay in
advance. When an Advertisement is handed in,
the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated; if
not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered
out, and charged accordingly.

The who advertises for six months or one year
has the right to cancel and renewing not
exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be
understood by all—and that all who advertise will
act in accordance with our requirements, instead of
trying to have us lower our price. The manager
of the Office has full charge in managing
This is without respect to persons, we have no disposition
to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer
than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let
Printers generally.

The HERALD is an extensive circulation, and
business men will find it advantageous to make use
of its columns as a means of communicating with
the public generally.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first
volume of our paper, made several necessary
and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE
which will enable to get up our work in a style
that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,
BLANKS, BILL TICKETS, BILLS,
POSTERS, BILL HEADS, &c., &c.,
will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with
Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are
determined to use all means within our power to
please those who favor us with their patronage.

GIVE us a call.

NEW BOOKS.

I HAVE just received a fine lot of Catholic
Books, among which are:
Catholic Almanac—\$5 52.
Prayer Book—beautifully bound.
Doctor's Catholic Library, No 1, and 2.
A new C. thior story, Annie and her Aunt,
a convert to the Catholic church.
25 cents.

The Works of the Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick
Kenrick, k. and others.

N. M. BOOTH,

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR
RILEY & MUIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in
Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit
Court of Appeals, Nelson, Ballitt, Larue, Har-
din and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.

Where one or both may always be found to give
counsel or transact any business confided to them.

Jan 14, 1852—ff

LAW INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 33 Camp Street N. O.—
Leans, Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent suc-
cess of this company afford an ample guaran-
tee to persons desiring to secure the benefits of Life
Insurance.

Persons Traders and Steamboaters, who
are accustomed South, are insurable without any ex-
tra charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

NEGROES ISSUED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Policies are Issued and Losses promptly adjusted
at LOUISVILLE, KY.

Pamphlets containing the Rates of Premium and
all information as to Life Insurance are furnished,
free of charge, at the Agency in Bardstown, Ky.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.

Dr. J. T. McEVAN, Medical Examiner.
Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mansions,
Jan 14, 1852—ff

WOOL HATS. A very superior article,
just received, and for sale by
McKAY & METCALFE.

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bardstown, KY.

SAMUEL CARPENTER has resumed the practice
of Law, and will, in partnership with SAWL
CARPENTER, Jr., practice in Nelson and the
surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals.—
All business entrusted to their care promptly attended
to. Jan 14, 1852—ff

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.
RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bardstown, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County
Courts, Office, the same formerly occupied by
Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent
attention to all business confided to them.

Jan 14, 1852—ff

RANDY—
Champagne Brandy;
Cognac do;
Peach do;
for sale by
jan 28 COLLINGS & WELLS.

PRIME OLD JAVA COFFEE FOR
s. le by
jan 28 COLLINGS & WELLS.

A FRESH supply of richly perfumed ROSE
HAIR OIL and CREME DE LYS, for
s. le by DR. D. H. COX.

OUR—constantly on hand and for
sale by
Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Poetry.

For the Bardstown Herald.

The Faded Rose.

A beautiful, beautiful flower sweet,
Opened in the desert air;

But too lovely far for the arid heat,
Faded and withered there.

Few fled to the regions of purest bliss,
Wafted by angels high;

Is a spirit too pure for a world like this,
Too soft but to bloom and die.

Her life was short, for the rising sun
Lit the morn of her little day;

The shades of the evening had scarce begun,
When her spirit fled away.

Her grave is far from her native land—
The soil is her only tomb;

She slumbers alone on a foreign strand,
Mid the mountain forest's gloom.

Thus the days of love are the quickest fled,
And their charms the quickest flown;

And the dearest friends are the soonest dead,
And we mourn them all alone.

'Tis sooth to think whilst we struggle here,
And sigh for the happy shore, [so dear,

That the friends whom we loved when on earth
Are not lost, only gone before.

BARDSTOWN, KY. D.

[From Dickens's Household Words]

Familiar Things.

There is a truth that travel brings,
A truth of honest birth:

We dwell among familiar things,

And little know their worth;

The emigrant in distant lands,

The sailor on the sea,

For all that round us silent stands,

Have deeper hearts than we.

We dwell among familiar things;

And daily with dull sight,

We touch a thousand secret springs

Of sorrow and delight;

Day and night we are in continual wise

To those who, exiled afar,

Stretch dreamy arms to clasp and kiss

Each little household star.

We dwell among familiar things;

We know them by their use;

And, by their many deuotings,

Their value we deduce.

Forgetful each has had an eye,

And each can speak, though dumb;

And of the ghostly days gone by,

Strange witness might become.

We dwell among familiar things;

But should it be our lot

To sever all the binding strings

That form the household knot;

To wander upon alien ground;

And cross the restless foam;

How clearly should we then behold

The Deities of Home !

THE PYRAMIDS—MEMPHIS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

On the Nile, near Beni-Suef, Nov. 1851.

Day before yesterday was one of the most memorable days of my life. I visited the Pyramids and Memphis—not the mounds of the supposed Memphis, which the world believed lost forever, but the real Memphis, with its streets, palaces and temples, exhausted from the devouring sands and fresh as when first erected. This discovery—not even second to that of Nineveh—will surprise you, who have scarcely yet received the first faint rumors of it. You may then judge how it impressed me, who, two days ago, was no less ignorant. But the experience of the entire day was of so unusual a character that I must give you its history in detail, and entreat your patience with regard to Memphis' until I reach it in the regular course of events.

On awaking before sunrise at Gizeh, we found our donkeys in readiness, and I bestrode the same faithful little gray who had for three days carried me through the bazaars of Cairo. We left orders for the rai to go on with the Cleopatra to Bedracheyn, a village near the supposed site of Memphis, and taking Achmet with us, rode off gayly among the mud hovels and under the date-trees of Gizeh, on our way to the Pyramids. Near the extremity of the village, we entered one of the large chicken-hatching establishments for which the place is framed, but found it empty. We disturbed a numerous family couched together on the clay floor, crept on our hands and knees through two small holes and inspected sundry ovens covered with a layer of chaff, and redolent of a mild, moist heat and a feathery smell. The owner informed us that for the first four or five days the eggs were exposed to smoke as well as heat, and that when the birds began to pick the shell, which generally took place in fifteen days, they were placed in another oven and carefully accouched.

The rising sun shone redly on the Pyramids, as we rode out on the broad harvest land of the Nile. The black, unctuous loam was still too moist from the inundation to be plowed, except in spots, here and there, but even where the water had scarce evaporated, millions of germs were pushing their slender blades up to the sun-shine. In this prolific soil, the growth of grain is visible from day to day. The Fellahs were at work on all sides, preparing for plantings, and the ungainly buffaloes drew their long plows slowly through the soil. When freshly turned, the earth has a rich, soft luster, like dark-brown velvet, beside which, the fields of young wheat, beans and lentils, glitter with the most brilliant green. The larks sang in the air and flocks of white pigeons clustered like blossoms on the tops of the sycamores. Here, in November, it was the freshest and most animating picture of spring. The direct road to the Pyramids was impassable, on account of the water, and we rode along the top of a dyke, intersected by canals, to the edge of the Libyan desert—a distance of nearly ten miles. The ruptures in the dyke obliged us occasionally to dismount, and at the last canal, which cuts off the advancing sand from the bounteous plain on the other side, our donkeys were made to swim, while we were carried across on the shoulders of two naked Arabs. They had run out in advance to meet us, hauling us with many English and French phrases, and half a dozen boys, with earthen bottles which they had just filled from the slimy canal, crowded after them, insisting in very good English that we should drink at once, and take them with us to the Pyramids.

The view from Cheops has been often described. I can not say that it increased my impression of the majesty and grandeur of the Pyramid, for that was already complete. My eyes waned from the uppermost of the interior chambers, than the Arab stretched themselves at my feet and entertained me with most absurd mixture of flattery and menace. One patting the calves of my legs, cried out; "O, what fine legs! how fast they come up, nobody ever went up the Pyramid so fast!" while the others added: "here you must give us backshish, everybody gives us a dollar here." My only answer was, to get up and begin climbing, and they did not cease pulling and pushing till they left me breathless on the summit. The whole ascent did not occupy more than ten minutes.

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The sun glared hot on the sand as we toiled up the ascent to the base of Cheops, whose sharp corners were now broken into zigzags by the layers of stone. As we dismounted in his shadow, at the foot of the path which leads up to the entrance, on the northern side, a dozen Arabs beset us. They belonged to the regular band who have the Pyramids in charge, and are so renowned for their impudence that it is customary to employ the janissary of some consul in Cairo, as a protection. Before leaving Gizeh I gave Achmet my sabre, which I thought would be sufficient show to secure us from their impunitiess. However, when we had mounted to the entrance and were preparing to climb to the summit, they demanded a dollar from each for their company on the way. This was just double the usual fare, and we flatly refused the demand. My friend in the meantime had become so giddy from the few steps he had mounted that he decided to return, and I ordered Achmet to conduct us to the Pyramids. He thrust the man aside, whereupon he was instantly beset by three or four and received several hard blows. The struggle took place just on the verge of the stones, and he was prudent enough to drag his assailants into the open space before the entrance of the Pyramid. My friend sprang toward the group with his cane, and I called to the donkey driver to bring up my sabre, but by this time Achmet had released himself, with the loss of his turban.

The Arabs, who at first had threatened to kill Achmet, now came forward and kissed his hands, humbly entreating pardon. But his pride had been too severely touched by the blows he had received, and he repulsed them, spitting upon the ground, as the strong mark of contempt. We considered it due to him, to ourselves and to other travelers after us, to represent the matter to the Sheik of the Pyramids, who lives in a village called Konoyeh, a mile distant, and ordered Achmet to conduct us thither. We first rode along the base of the Pyramid of Cephrenes, and down the sand-drifts to the majestic head of the Sphinx. I shall not now attempt to describe this enormous relic of Egyptian art. There is nothing like it in the world. Strangely and powerfully as it affected me, I do not yet comprehend it, and shall not, until after I have seen Thebes.

On reaching the village we found that the sheik was absent in Cairo, but we were received by his son, who, after spelling out a few words of my Arabic passport and hearing Achmet's relation of the affair, courteously invited us to his house. We rode between the mud-huts to a small court-yard, where we dismounted. A carpet was spread on the ground under a canopy of palm-leaves, and the place of honor was given to the sheik, who was seated on a high stool, while our guide drivers, water boys and a number of villagers stood respectfully around. A messenger was instantly dispatched to the Pyramids, and in the meantime we lighted the pipe of peace. The sheik promised to judge the guilty parties and punish them in our presence. Coffe was ordered but as the unlucky youth returned and indifferently cried out: "Ma feesh!" (there is none!) the sheik took him by the neck and ran him out of the court-yard, threatening him with all manner of penalties unless he brought it.

We found ourselves considered in the light of judges, and I thought involuntarily of the children playing Cadi, in the "Forty Thieves." But to play out Cadi with the necessary gravity of countenance was a difficult matter. It was rather embarrassing to stand on a resting place half-way up—an opening in the pyramid communicating with the uppermost of the interior chambers. I had no sooner sat down, on the nearest stone, than the Arabs stretched themselves at my feet and bound it around the red tassel. My friend had swathed his feet in like manner, and when the

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will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with black, blue, red ink, or short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

Give us a call.

Kossuth has paid the people of Louisville the compliment of addressing their reason rather than their feelings. His first speech on Thursday was a very ingenious argument founded upon the distinction between principle and policy, two things which are very frequently confounded even by intelligent men. But his address at the court-house on Saturday evening was the most statesmanlike effort we have ever seen from him. It was not calculated nor apparently intended to stir up a crowd, but to set disciplined men to thinking seriously on the present posture of affairs in Europe. We were somewhat amused however by his claims to prophetic inspiration, not because any one who will attentively consider prophecy and Kossuth will find the ideas necessarily incongruous, but because we were reminded of a friend of ours who insists that great injustice has been done him from people not having taken note of his predictions at the time they were made, so as to give him the credit due him on their fulfillment. He has even thought of employing a private secretary to record his Sybilline utterances which have heretofore been scattered over this community, and utterly wasted upon their unappreciating stupidity. Kossuth as a prophet has the advantage of not being in his own country, and has therefore a better chance of receiving the honor to which our friend is quite as justly entitled. We too have made some predictions in our time which have been remarkably verified, and hereby put in our claim as an humble partner in the firm of Cassandra, Kossuth & Co., with very little hope, we confess, of having it allowed. Seriously the speech of the distinguished Magyar on Saturday night was a great and noble one and we will find room for a part of it at least in our next number.

It is a fact which ought to be pondered by our enthusiastic propagandists of republicanism that no revolutionary struggle has ever yet come to anything which was not in the main a defense of liberty already in existence, merely removing obstructions to its further growth and expansion. We appeal to history, the great teacher, for the truth of this remark. The laws of social progress are vital, not mechanical; it is like a tree or the human body, not like a steam engine or a rat trap. Freedom is a state of society which is the growth of ages, like the oak which spreads its roots silently through the soil and slowly climbs into the heavens, and the notion of the radicals that they can make the acorn, roots, tree and all, out and out, by a revolution, when all that the wildest storm can do is to loosen the earth around it or lay it in the dust, would be ridiculous if it were not a dangerous and sometimes fatal delusion.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. Marshall, also to Hon. R. F. Stockton and Wm. H. Seward for interesting documents.

Mr. Henry B. Shields, calls the attention of our readers to his large stock of Hardware, &c., which he offers very low. We would advise our friends dealing in that line to give him a call.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. T. & E. Slevin, Wholesale Merchants, Louisville, Ky. We can recommend them to our friends as gentlemen; and we have no doubt that as good bargains can be bought of them as can be bought by going further.

The best "life preserver" in this world is a wife.

Mr. Henry B. Shields, calls the attention of our readers to his large stock of Hardware, &c., which he offers very low. We would advise our friends dealing in that line to give him a call.

**THE LOVERS OF FIRE;
OR,
THE CONSCRIPT'S RETURN.**

The sun was shining fair as the sun could shine in a beautiful Morning; bright, yet gentle; warm, but fresh; midway between the watering-pot of April and the warming-pan of June, when in the beautiful valley of Vire—everybody knows Vire—but, lest there should be anybody in the wide world who does not, dearly beloved reader, I will tell you all about it.

When you have traveled just twelve leagues and a half from St. Malo, you will come to a long steep hill, crowned by a pretty air-looking town, whose buildings, in some parts gathered on the very pinnacle, in others running far down the slope, seem as if coqueting with the rich valleys that woo them from below.

Several gentlemen from Washington, Marion and other countries on the line of the proposed railroad from Lexington to Nashville have passed through here lately on their way to a great Railroad Convention at Nashville. They report their countries all alive to the subject. There are a number of powerful interests combining in favor of the Lexington and Nashville road and several very efficient men are devoting their energies to the promotion of the enterprise; among others Thomas B. Stephenson, Esq., of the Mayville Engine, one of the ablest railroad advocates in the United States. The road will be built to a dead certainty and we hope Louisville will be ready to intersect it so as to retain at least a large portion of the trade of the rich counties lying east and southeast of Nelson. This she can do by throwing out an arm to Bardstown, which can be easily extended into Washington and Marion by the time the great central road is in operation.

The speech of Mr. Holt at the Kossuth reception in Louisville is exceedingly brilliant and beautiful. By the way we are informed that Mr. Holt kept a journal of his extensive travels through the most interesting countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. We wish he could be prevailed upon to publish it. We desire to see Kentucky gathering laurels in the field of literature as bright and glorious as she has already won in arms, eloquence and statesmanship.

The French government has demanded of Switzerland to put down all political associations, muzzle the press, and expel political refugees from her territory. The Republic of Tell has claimed the intervention of Great Britain to protect her from these outrageous demands, so utterly destructive to her independence. Intrigues are going on in Belgium to induce that state to merge its nationality in that of France, or at least to make itself a mere dependency of the French government. It will probably be the policy of all the despotic powers on the continent to swallow up the smaller constitutional States, which furnish places of refuge for revolutionists and points from which they can bring to bear the levers of the press and secret associations. If England does not support the smaller states she will have all Europe combined against her, and if she does she will bring upon her the wrath of the great powers of the continent. The English ministry has just been dissolved and a great deal will depend upon the construction of the new cabinet.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our old friend Hewett, the chief of Daguerreotypists, asks his Bardstown friends to call on him when making their visits to the city of Louisville. You will always find him ready, willing and waiting to attend to you, in his rooms opposite the Journal office, and next door to the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

We conjecture that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the new British Cabinet, with whose name the telegraph makes such sad work, must be Lord Malmesbury. It is a position of immense importance to the world at the present time, for the destinies of Europe may be said to hang upon the foreign policy of England, and our own country will not be unaffected by it.

Edward C. Marshall, member of Congress from California, and brother of the Hon. T. F. Marshall, lately made a very piquant speech in the House on the subject of mileage. At the present rate he receives about \$4000 for traveling from California to Washington. He opposes reduction because that sum was not more than sufficient to pay his electioneering expenses, including whisky at fifty cents a drink. He says he was one of the men who helped to organize the Democratic party in California, which was a very expensive operation. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, here remarked in an undertone that whisky was usually a very necessary element in organizing the Democratic party.

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Enterz! cried the good-humored voice of the old dame.

Francois entered, and unbidden tottered to a chair. Madame Duval gazed on him for a moment, and then rushing

to the stairs, called loudly, "Come down, Mariette, come down, here is Francois returned!"

Like lightning, Mariette darted down the stairs, saw the soldier's old great coat, and flew towards it—stopped—gazed on his haggard face, and empty sleeve; and gasping, fixed her eyes upon his countenance. "Twas for a moment she gazed on him thus in silence; but 'twere was no forgetfulness, nor coldness, nor pride about her heart—she was sorrow, and joy and love, and memory in her very glance.

"Oh, Francois, Francois!" cried she, at length casting her arms round his neck, "how thou hast suffered."

As she did so, the old great coat fell back, and on his breast appeared the golden cross of the legion of honor.

"No matter!" cried she, as she saw it, "Behold thy reward!"

He pressed her kindly to his bosom.

"My recompense is here!"

DODGING A MILITARY FINE.

Is days gone by, when objectionable military laws were in force in Massachusetts, the customary draft was made in a country town, a few miles from Boston, and a notice to "appear, armed and equipped according to law," was left at the boarding house of a man who possessed very little martial "music" in his soul. Determined that he would neither train nor pay a fine, and entertaining with all a very poor opinion of the utility of the system, he took no notice of the summons. Having been duly warned, however, as he anticipated, at the expiration of a few weeks the sergeant waited upon him with a bill of nine shillings for non attendance at the muster.

You're fined sir,—nine shillings—for non-appearance."

"What is it?" asked the wag, pretending to misunderstand the collector.

"Fined for training!" bawled the other.

"Shan't pay it, fellow."

"It will be three dollars next time I call."

But the wag couldn't hear a word he said, and in the course of another month here crev'd a peremptory summons to appear forthwith, at court martial in the district, instituted for the purpose of trying delinquents, and collecting such fines as could be scared out of the non-performers of duty.

Having fixed upon a final plan to dodge the issue, at the appointed time he waited upon the court, to show cause, if any he had, why he shouldn't willingly have foisted a musket and knapsack about the town for twelve mortal hours, and otherwise perform the legal duties of a "live" patriot.

He was ushered into the court room immediately—which was held in an old country house—where he discovered some three or four persons seated, attired in fussy regiments, and whose awful "yaller epolets" alone, were sufficient to command the respect of the profoundest beholder. Though somewhat disconcerted at this rather unexpected exhibition of spurs and buttons, he put a bold face on the matter and responded to the junior member of the august court; he advanced to the table, and the chief functionary commenced the examination:

"Your name, sir?"

The offender placed his hand quickly to the side of his head, without uttering a word, or moving a muscle of his face.

"What is your name?" repeated the questioner, in a loud tone.

"How old are you, old fellow?" continued the judge nervously.

"Boss carpenter."

"What's the matter with your ears?"

"Dr. Scapie's Oil, sometimes."

"What sir?"

"Sometimes Cu'em's ointment."

"Why don't you answer?"

"A little louder," said the wag, without replying.

"Name?" shouted the Judge.

"Taunton, Bristol county."

"What business do you follow?"

"Main street," said the delinquent.

"Your business?" yelled the officer.

"Right-hand as you go up."

"How long have you been there?"

"Yes, I've seen him frequently."

"He's deaf as an adder," remarked the Judge, turning round to his subordinates.

"Clear the lubber out!"

"At Mrs. Jones," replied the wag.

"You are not liable to perform military duty," said the Secretary, with his mouth close to the wag's ear.

"I KNOW THAT," said the fellow coolly.

"His hearing improves," ventured the sergeant.

"What do you suppose we sit here for?" asked the Judge in a loud voice.

"A dollar and a half a day," said the prisoner.

"He may go, Mr. Sergeant."

"You may go," said the under officer, pointing to the door.

But our friend took no notice of the order.

"YOU MAY GO," yelled the Judge.

"Is it possible a man can be as deaf as that?"

"I can't say," continued the delinquent, pretending not to understand; "but I should think—"

"Go—go!" screamed the Judge; "not one cent to pay. I pity the general who has a regiment like you to command."

Show him the door major."

And our hero found himself at liberty.

He was never again summoned to train during his residence in Taunton.

"Entrez!" cried the good-humored voice of the old dame.

Francois entered, and unbidden tottered to a chair. Madame Duval gazed on him for a moment, and then rushing

Poetry.

Why Isn't the Girls Propose.

A LEAP YEAR LYRIC, BY A SIGHING SWAIN.

Why don't the girls propose, O say?

I wish this would begin!

I've donned my Sunday suit each day

Since the new year came in,

And trained my new moustache with care,

And sent them many a rose,

But still they don't propose!

I've waited patiently and long,

These three years past in vain.

But still they do nothing wrong,

For leap year's come again,

And not a single offer yet!

To sooth me many was,

Oh, dear! my heart goes pit-a-pat—

Why don't the girls propose?

I is not that I never tried

My luck at Cupid's game,

That I sing lots abode,

But I missed my aim;

And still the arrow bounded back

To give my heart

The Bardstown Herald
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
ELLIS & NOURSE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1852.

See New Advertisement of
WILSON & NOURSE. They intend to
carry on the grocery business on a large
scale, and keep up a constant supply of
every thing in their line at the lowest
prices and of the best quality.

We call the attention of our read-
ers to the Card of MESSRS. HITE,
MUIR & HITE, ATTORNEYS at Law. That
they will ably, faithfully, and promptly
transact all business entrusted to them,
we have no doubt.

FRANCE.

The decree ordering the liberation of
some of the political prisoners has led to
disturbances in some of the depart-
ments where the population is badly dis-
posed. The people understood that a gen-
eral amnesty was proclaimed, and that the
authorities were placing every obstacle in
its way. The Marseilles Courier says

that the Duke de Ro-
gas has appealed to the Minister of Justice
for an investigation into the facts con-
nected with the death of the Prince de
Conjo, the object being to prove that he
did not commit suicide. This statement
has excited a good deal of a tempest.

The Moniteur contains a royal ordi-
nance dissolving all popular associations
throughout the kingdom of Wurtemburg.

It is said that some clue to a plot has
been discovered, having for its object the
assassination of soldiers when met in small
parties or alone. Some reports are circu-
lated in Paris that M. de Morney and M.
Achille Fould are about to resume their
former seats in the cabinet, and that M. de
Poissey would take the foreign *porte feuille*.

S P A I N.
It appears that the ferocious coun-
tance of the regicide had produced a deep
impression on the mind of the Queen, and
disturbed her rest. That, however, had
completely subsided with the fever. It
was believed that the next bulletin would
announce that the Queen was out of
danger.

Before his execution, the assassin wrote
a letter to the Queen, imploring her forgive-
ness, and charges the act to a deplorable
madness.

Merino also declared, in the presence
of the governor of the prison and of several
persons that he had no accomplices.

The Queen had made a present to Our
Lady of Atocha of the mantle she wore
on the day she was stabbed, and which
was pierced by the knife of the assassin.

From the Boston Intendant.
**Certificate for the Cure of Broken-Down Mer-
chants.**—Read the Documents.

We have often tried, in our feeble
way to make the people of this city un-
derstand the benefits to be derived from
giving publicity to their business,
through the medium of the press. It
will cure more broken-down, weak,
sickly business men—save more lives
than were ever saved by all the medi-
cines ever sold—taking the certificates of
doctors and druggists for true; but read
the documents:

HEAR THE TESTIMONY.

In the year 1840 I started business in
the city of Boston with a cash capital of
\$5,000, and a good fair credit. I
hired me a good store at a moderate rent,
and applied myself industriously to my
business.

In 1842 I took an account of
stock, and found that I was \$3,000
worse off than when I began—more
than half of my capital had been sunk
in expenses and bad debts. This rather
discouraged me, but as it was the first
year of my business, and I was but the
first to know, I thought I would try it an-
other year. My creditors and friends
recommended that I join a church or an
engine company—both of which I did;
and in 1843 I again took an account of
my affairs, and found that if I could stop
all my expenses, and sell my stock out
at the market price, I should lack just
\$1,500 of having enough to pay my
debts. I had a trial against one of the
brothers in the church for \$200, which
some said was good—this would reduce
my indebtedness that amount—but he
never paid it.

To make a long story short, I failed
—burst up—went to smash—and all my
friends and creditors pronounced me a
ruined man, and to make it sure, turned
me out of the church. In 1843 I contrived
to get a little money, with which

I bought a few goods. I got some small
bills and cards printed, and sent them to
every body I could think of—the
consequence was, they began to come in
and trade with me a little. I con-
tinued to push the cards and bills, and
also to advertise in the newspapers, and
customers came in from all parts of the
country. I soon had to enlarge my
store, and now do a bigger business
than any man on the street—I keep up
my advertising, and my business keeps
increasing.

I have got \$15,000 invested in good
stocks—I own the house I live in, and
it is worth \$7,000—my goods are all
paid for, as I buy for cash and sell for
cash—and I have paid all my old debts of
1843. This I attribute to your in-
valuable remedy for an unhealthy busi-
ness, of letting the public know what
you are doing and what you want to do,
through the press. If this certificate will
be the means of saving one poor
man, situated as I was seven years ago,
my object is accomplished.

(Signed) C. SHARP, Jr.

Lieut. Maury, in his letter to the
Southwestern Railroad Convention, pre-
dicts that as soon as there is a com-
mercial thoroughfare across the Isthmus,
which will unload, handle and trans-
port the breadstuffs with the other heavy
produce of the Mississippi Valley, across
the Isthmus, and put them on board
ships in the Pacific for less than
it cost to get them as far as Cape Horn
on the way around, that moment is the
Gulf of Mexico raised to the summit
level of this world's commerce.

"I say, landlord," said a man in a
county village to a tavern keeper, "how
many liquors can I get for two long
bits?"

"Five," said mine host.

"Well, fork 'em over. Come up,
my boys, and drink."

The liquoring completed, he pulls
out two old worn out bridle bits,
which were long enough, in all con-
science. It is needless to say how
savagely the landlord looked, when his cus-
tomer walked coolly out, amidst the
shouts of the crowd. (Cheers.)

Stanly and Giddings had a very
general debate in Congress on Wednesday.

Giddings said, "the gentleman from
North Carolina reminded him of the boy
who turned round so fast that the hind
part of his breeches was on both sides."

And Stanly concluded his statesmanlike
labor with the remark, "I find that I
have been in a dissecting room, cutting
up a dead dog."

"My lad," said a schoolmaster, what is
a member of congress?

A member of congress is a common
substantive, agreeing with self interest
and is governed by eight dollars a day
understood.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest dates from the city of Mex-
ico are to the 31st ult., seven days later
than previous advices.

The Indians had been committing
ravages at Encina-Gorda, and Muleros,
in the State of Durango, burning ranches,
killing the men, and carrying the
women and children into captivity.

Senor Castanares had presented a resolu-
tion in the Chamber of Deputies to
Congress, calling upon the Minister of
War to inform that body of the meas-
ures taken by the General Government
to assist the people of Yucatan in their
war against the Indians. The Minister
had laid his report before the Chamber,
stating that upwards of \$160,000 were
due to the army sent to Yucatan under
Gen. Romulo de la Vega, and that de-
sertions were becoming frequent owing
to the extremity to which the troops had
been reduced in their bloody and pro-
longed contest with the barbarians.—

Senor Castanares then presented a plan
for relieving the necessities of the army
in Yucatan, which was referred to an
appropriate committee.

A proposition had been introduced in
to the Chamber of Deputies, to construct
a mole and take other measures to pro-
tect the shipping off Vera Cruz.

The war steamer Estado de Mexico
received on board, at Vera Cruz, on the
23d ult., one 68-pounder and one 24-
pounder, to be transported to Matamoras.

At Hostotipaquillo, in Gundalajara,
on the 12th ult., a band of sixty robbers
plundered various houses, and car-
ried off without successful opposition,
\$30,000 worth of plate and horses.

The Universal contains a letter from
Matamoras, complaining of the weak-
ness or complicity of the American auth-
orities, in allowing the partisans of
Corazal to walk about Brownsville,
without molestation, and hold meetings
publicly. It states that, twelve or four-
teen leagues from Matamoras, upwards
of five hundred men are encamped, de-
claring they are the vanguard of the
army from Texas, and that fears need be
apprehended lest Matamoras be reduced
to ashes.

After a while the conversation drib-
bled into small talk; and as the wine
went round, many inmates were cast
upon the absent. America has sent an
excuse, was going out to a quiet game
of whist. Belgium was entertaining a
happy juvenile party; Sardinia was pre-
viously engaged; while Spain, Portugal
and the Netherlands were ill with the
influenza.

However, the festivity was kept up
with increasing spirit; and it was not
until a very late hour that the guests
departed. Several of them embraced
with expressions of mutual sympathy
and support.

A minister, having had his
house burnt, was stating the cir-
cumstance to Mr. Hite, adding,
that the most of his manuscript
sermons were consumed. Mr.
Hite replied, "Don't you think,
brother, they gave more light
from the fire than they ever did
from the pulpit?"

Two AND Two.—Piron the
French author, was questioned by
a haughty police magistrate con-
cerning his profession. "I am
a poet, sir," said Piron. "Oh!
a poet," said the magistrate; "I
have a brother who is a poet."
Then we are even," said Piron,
"for I have a brother who is a fool."

At a recent meeting of a parish,
a solemn deacon submitted a re-
port in writing, of the destitute,
and others standing in need of
assistance in the parish. "Are
you sure, deacon?" asked another
solemn brother, "that you have
embraced all the widows?"

He said he believed he had
done so, but if any had been omis-
ited the omission could be easily
corrected.

The country seems to be unusually
quiet, all the local insurrections hav-
ing been suppressed without difficulty.

The present season has been unpre-
dictably severe in some parts of Mexico.

On the 12th ult., a strong north-
west wind began to blow at Tampico, under
the influence of which the mercury fell
rapidly, till on the 14th it stood at 29°
deg. Fahrenheit, and snow fell in some
quantity. All the standing water was
frozen, ice being formed to the thickness
of a third of an inch. Such weather
was never before experienced in Tam-
pico, even by the oldest inhabitant.

SNOW fell at Tampico on the 12th
ult., being the first time in the history
of the city.

Gen. Miguel Blanco had left the cap-
ital for Sonora with recruits, to aug-
ment the troops in that State to 1500
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Communications.

For the Bardstown Herald.
Individual Rights of Man.
No. V.

Observation des faits, et induction signifiante.
Damiron Historie de la Philosophie au
[siècle xix.]

19. From what we have observed (No. IV, 18.) it is manifest, that the true good, the good intended by the Creator, is the good of order, the honest good or convenient good; so that, to return to the example of the sheep mentioned above, its individual good is to save and keep its life, the acts, which contribute to the attainment of this individual good, are means, and the pleasure or delight, which accompanies, or follows such attainment, is but its natural consequence.

20. But here we have to reflect on the different manner, in which a brute and a man move in the pursuit of their respective convenient good.

A brute, incapable of reflection, leaves, as it were, to its Creator to provide for the attainment of its end, its convenient good, and moves with an irresistible power towards the object, by which it is allured. But man, endowed with an understanding, through which he was made in the image and likeness of his Creator, is enabled, by it to know the final ends of things; which ends cannot be known through material sensitive perceptions; hence he knows the order between means and final end, and if so, he is able also to know, what brutes cannot, viz: what is convenient or honest good; and all this he knows only through the exercises and activity of that very faculty, which is specific, and consequently essentially proper to him alone in this visible universe. But we observed (No. III, 11.) that the apprehension natural to a being is the internal principle, which has to determine its natural tendency towards its true individual good; consequently, if the convenient or honest good is the proper and only object of the specific faculty of man, the understanding, man's nature has to be determined by the same understanding to the pursuit of that convenient or honest good, as its proper good. Hence we may conclude, that the true proper good of man is the convenient or honest good.

21. But here some one may object, that even useful and delightful good can be the objects of our understanding; why then, cannot we say, that they also are the proper true good of man? To this we answer, that we know not only what is useful, delightful and convenient good, but also what is good in the abstract; and that in consequence of this knowledge, man naturally longs after good in general; hence he wishes for some particular good, whenever it is to be found; and as useful and delightful good are both good, so man cannot but wish for them. But yet he has to wish for them as he knows them; and since he knows them subordinate to the convenient or honest good, the useful good as the means for an end, and the delightful as the effect of a cause, so man has to wish for them in their natural relation to his primary and natural good, viz: the convenient or honest. It is then this convenient or honest good, which causes the useful and delightful good to be true good, by ordaining them according to the design and intent of the Creator. Hence it is, that we call delight good only, when it is orderly, viz: with due subordination to the convenient or honest good, which subordination consists in its being the effect of the possession of the convenient or honest good. Hence we may conclude, that it is the object, which determines the act, as the act determines the faculty; or that the object determines both act and faculty, the former immediately, the latter only mediately.

22. Here we must reflect, that the object as determining both act and faculty (24) is not to be considered with respect to the whole of its material being, but only under one determined aspect; an aspect which may be found in many objects, though they may be materially different and distinct from one another. A material body moved to the left by an extrinsic cause will tend towards all those objects, which are on the left, only because of their situation and place at the left (be they otherwise as different and distinct from one another, as you please). In the same manner the visual faculty, for instance, tends towards the visible only, as towards its own natural object. But, suppose that my visual faculty sees at the same time many and various visible objects; or that my understanding apprehends many and various intelligible objects, would these objects, many and distinct from one another on account of their particular properties, change the proper object of my visual or intelligent faculty, if they all agree in the respect of visible or intelligible objects? No; for it is one thing to consider an object with respect to the entire being and to all its properties; another thing to consider the same object with respect to that determined aspect only, which is the proper object of a faculty. Hence it is, that one single being endowed with many and various properties may be the object of many and various faculties, for instance, I may see, smell, hear, taste, touch and understand the same being; but this being the object of my visual faculty in the same respect, in which it is the object of my faculty of hearing, smelling, tasting, touching and understanding?—No; for one is the respect or property in which it is the object of the visual

faculty; another the respect or property, in which it is the object of hearing, and so on.

Yours,
AN ECLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.

From the Louisville Courier.

Mr. Holt's Address of Welcome to Kossuth at Louisville.

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH: This is a proud day for Louisville, and a proud day for him who, as the honored organ of its citizens, bids you welcome, thrice welcome, to their hospitalities. You meet here the echo of that enthusiasm which, amid every demonstration of popular rejoicing, greeted you when first you pressed the American shores in the North. It has crossed the Alleghenies—is passing down the valley of the Mississippi—and should you extend your travel so far, your ear would catch its notes of gladness and of triumph mingling with the breezes and billows of the Pacific. This is but the outpouring of that profound sympathy which remembered you in the depths of your Asiatic prison, and vowed that not a hair of your head should be touched by the remorseless emissaries of despotism which pursued your footsteps, and clamored for your blood. The American heart has been stirred in its inmost recesses, and from shore to shore of this vast republic, offers you an homage to which history has no parallel—an homage, permitting me to say, which all the gold of earth could not buy, nor all the arms of its hereditary oppressors extort. It is not an homage to your burning eloquence, nor yet to your great misfortunes—but to the cause, the consecrated cause of human rights, for which you have labored and suffered so much, and for which, with indomitable zeal, you labor still, and are prepared to sacrifice all. It is our cause too—the cause of all humanity—of nature and nature's God, that we would this day honor in you as its stainless and heroic representative. To every baying of Austria's bloodhounds we would answer back with a thousand blessings on your head. Sir, we might have the forms of free government, but we could never have the souls of freemen, if we were not thus deeply moved by the struggles of all of every land to break the fetters of a gallant bondage. This is not a feeling which, risen at your coming, is fated to pass away. It lies at the foundation of the American character. It will endure with our hills—it will gush with our everlasting rivers—yes, be assured that the hands of this people will never weary in waiving high from their tranquil shores the torchlight to those distant nations who, amid storm and darkness, are wrestling with the whelming gulfs of arbitrary power. May that light gladden those who suffer, and nerve the arms of those who are sinking to yet mightier efforts for their deliverance!

Thanks, sir, to a free press, the people, although very far removed from the theatre of the revolutions of 1848, were made acquainted with each step of that eventful drama, as it progressed. Your own high and self-sacrificing patriotism, which defied alike the seductions and the terrors of the conqueror, commanded their warmest admiration; as does now the tameless scorn with which you brave the shafts of that colossal power which, even while I speak, is crushing into envenomed folds, the hopes and hearts of uncounted millions of human beings. They rejoiced with joy unspeakable over the victories of your own and kindred nations—they mourned in bitterness over their reverses. Indeed, our spirits followed with breathless eagerness the heady current of those mighty events; our blood was chilled with horror at the recital of the atrocities of Austrian butcheries; and when the civilization of the age was tarnished, by helpless women who would not drink the cup of slavery, being dragged upon the public squares and chastised with rods as malefactors, our eyes instinctively sought the heavens for the flashing of that bolt which was to crush to the earth the monsters that thus cumbered and polluted its bosom. Those days have gone by, and of the victims of those fearful conflicts, some are now wandering in exile, homeless but not friendless; others linger still in chains and loathsome dungeons; while not a few have filled a bloody grave. But, be assured that an impartial history will do justice to their memories, as we do now; and although the scenes of these sublime upheavals of the heart of down-trodden humanity be unmarked by stone or towering monument, yet will they live fresh in the sympathies of mankind with Marathon and Thermopylae.

Sir, the great West, in the midst of which you now stand, a little more than half a century ago was an unbroken wilderness, whose solitudes were disturbed only by the cry of the wild beasts or the yell of the savage. You now behold it gemmed with cities and villages and smiling fields of agriculture, the home of teeming millions, free as the mountain air, and happy as, in the allotments of Providence, it is permitted to man to be in his earthly pilgrimage. This wonderful progress, with all its associated blessings, we owe, under a beneficent Heaven, to the working of our peculiar system of government—a system which may be emphatically termed the Christianity of political philosophy. Here in all gentleness and blessing, the virtue and intelligence of the people administer that political rule which elsewhere the arms of despots have administered in wrath and desolation, almost from the foundation of the world. Here the ox is not muzzled that treadeth out the corn; and no lording rapacious hands gather what the hands of honest toil have sown. He who soweth in this broad land, soweth in hope and reaps in perfect security. But, sir, as a part of this picture, we can present to you none of those scenes of luxury and pomp which too often dazzle the eye of the superficial observer in the old world.—We have no swarming legions clad in armor and ever marching to battle or in glittering military review, at once the delight of tyrants and the terror of the stricken cowering multitudes. Our soldiers are found in our workshops, in our counting-houses, and upon our fields of agriculture—producing, not consuming

the other's labor. Nor are our streets filled with the brilliant equipages of the haughty great, of hereditary nobles; for he who would be greatest among us must become the servant of the people, and walk in simplicity and deference in presence of the masses whom he serves.

Nor yet, can we point you to any of those gorgeous palaces encrusted with precious stones and jewels, the crystallized spoils of plundered provinces. Our dwellings are simple and humble, but they are the abode of comfort and manly independence. The espionage of no jealous despot dares invade their sanctuaries, and though their walls tower not in magnificence toward the skies, neither have they been cemented by the sweat and tears of the toiling millions that surround them. Such, sir, is the land in the midst of which you stand, and such are the people who bid you welcome. It is our trust from their contemplation you will derive new strength to the hallowed faith which you have adopted—faith in human progress—faith in the ultimate triumph of human rights—faith in the capacity of man to govern himself and to work out with his own hands that lofty destiny which Providence has stamped in effaceable characters, alike upon his genius and upon his aspirations.

Coming forth, sir, as you do, from the wreck of the popular institutions of Europe, we have been gladdened to learn from you that there is still hope of their reconstruction—that although fearful reverses have been experienced, yet all is not lost. Knowing as you must all intimately the secret working of the political systems and influences beyond the Atlantic, the words of encouragement which have elsewhere escaped from your lips, have filled the American bosom with the most glowing anticipations. It is true that liberty has fought, and by treachery vile has lost a great battle. True, she has been dragged, so to speak, at the chariot wheels of her friend-like conquerors—has been beaten to the earth, and amid every circumstance of insult and of ignominy, has been entombed as dead, and her banded foes are now saying one to another, "make sure the grave where she lieth!"—Still it is our hope and trust that European freedom is not dead—that she but sleepeth, and that ere long we shall behold the beams of the morning of her resurrection flashing upon the bayonets of the mercenary millions that keep guard around her sepulchre. That your eyes, which have never quailed beneath the fiercest glances of arbitrary power, may be spared to look upon that blessed day, and your hands be again permitted to unfurl the banner of Hungarian independence, is the fervent, the unceasing prayer of all by whom you are surrounded. Sir, again I bid you farewell to the martyrs to that cause in whose defence you and your loved country have so gloriously fallen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK
Life Insurance Company.
Accumulated Capital \$360,000.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
THIS COMPANY is one of the most respectable and responsible in the United States. The business is conducted on the MUTUAL system purely, dividends being made annually on all Policies for life, and become part of the accumulated capital, on which such interest is paid as the Board of Trustees may declare. Premiums are now only 5 per cent and not exceeding \$10,000. The Company has been in successful operation for many years, during which time it has issued more than 7000 Policies; and, after paying large sums to widows, orphans, and creditors, has now an accumulated fund of \$360,000. The beneficial results of Life insurance must be apparent to all. Every man whose income is uncertain, the merchant, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician, the farmer and the mechanic should lay up annually in the form of a life premium, such sum as will, at his death, at least cover his funeral expenses, and give to his children the means of education, to his creditor who depends for payment upon the life of his debtor will find in a life policy his best and often his only security. The business man whose engagements involve his friends, as lenders, endorsers on securities in any shape can in no way protect them so effectively by taking out a policy of insurance on his own life.

Instances are numerous in Kentucky in which the advantages of Life Insurance are illustrated. Call and get a copy of the Annual Report.

SAM'L. CARPENTER JR., Agent, Medical Examiners.

J. McELVANY, M.D., R. S. STROTHER, M.D. Dec 11, 1851.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Are you insured in a responsible office.

THE season of the year has arrived when every prudent man will see that his Buildings and their Contents are insured in a responsible office.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE OFFICE of Hartford, Connecticut, has now done business in the Southern and Western portions of the country for TWENTY-SIX YEARS, and is believed to present very superior inducements for Insurance, second indeed to no office in the United States.

T. P. LINTHICUM Agent.

PATENT BUCKET CHURN.

THE subscriber is Manufacturing and has on hand a lot of the above superior article of PATENT CHURNS, which he warrants to equal in convenience and usefulness any article of the kind now manufactured.

See certificates below of well known citizens of Nelson County.

THOS. ANDERSON, I hereby certify that I have been using Mr. Anderson's Patent Churn for about 2 months, and I am able to say that it will complete a churning in ten minutes from the time you commence churning without turning very fast.

GEO. M. DAVIS, I hereby certify the same as stated above, Aug 13th, 1851.

J. F. QUEEN, The above named Churn can be gotten at the store of Nourse & Hackley, or at my shop on Cedar Creek.

L. M'KAY, JR. W. W. METCALFE, McKAY & METCALFE.

DEALERS IN DOMESTIC & FAN. COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bardstown, Kentucky:

Office in "Sweets' Row," fronting the Public Square,

WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business connected to them will be punctually attended to.

(a) Chaque fonction; qu'on lui reconnaît autorise à lui attribuer une fonction correspondante: ic respire, donc on lui attribue une respiration; it digère, donc une faculté digestive, &c., &c., Phil. de Kant,—p. 1.

W. W. METCALFE.

Nathaniel Wickliffe and R. Logan Wickliffe, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bardstown, Kentucky:

Office in "Sweets' Row," fronting the Public Square,

WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business connected to them will be punctually attended to.

THE Kentucky Standard of Weights and Measures are by order of Court put into my hands to prove the weights and measures of Nelson County, in place of John C. And, dec'd. Jan 28 31 WM. MCQUOWN, Sr.

PERSONS indebted to NOURSE & HACKLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and pay up by the 1st of February. Jan 11.

MONEY FOUND.

ON last County Court day, a purse containing some money in notes and silver, was found, which the owner can get by describing property and paying for this notice. Jan 28 3-31 JOHN CHEATHAM.

GARDNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, LOUISVILLE, K. Y.

SALE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—

100 lbs N. Orleans Sugar;

150 lbs Loaf, crushed and powdered do;

50 bags Rio Coffee;

50 do old Government Java do;

20 crows Mocha do;

100 bbls Plantation Molasses;

30 do Sugar House do;

20 half bbls do do;

30 kegs do do;

10 tierces Rice;

300 kegs Eggs, assorted, from 3d to 4d.

100 boxes S by 10 Glass;

25 do 10 by 12 do;

50 do Virginia Tobacco;

50 do Ky. do City Manufacture;

50 half chests Gun Powder Tea;

150 boxes do do;

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackarel, in barrels and half do; and almost every article in the Grocery line for sale at fair prices.

January 23, 1852.—3-3.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell or lease for a term of years the farm on which he lives, lying one and a half mile North of Bardstown on the Louisville Turnpike and Sheepherd Hill Road, and about halfway between Bardstown and Lexington. There are 370 ACRES OF LAND, all of which is suited for cultivation—with many never failing springs and streams of water—about 150 acres in cultivation, with an excellent meadow and a Young Orchard of select Fruits of great variety.

There is a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms—Brick Kitchen of two rooms—a large new ARN and STABLES and CORN CRIBS and other outbuildings all new, and in excellent repair. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation and contains a large quantity of Corn, Oats and Hay—Farming Tools and a good stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Household and Kitchen Furniture, all well suited to the premises, and would be sold with the Farm. The terms will be made easy to purchase by a person wishing to purchase a very desirable home will call on the undersigned or on Dr. HICKMAN, in Bardstown, who will show the premises.

THOMAS W. RILEY.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called

"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest state of art, illustrating almost every department of husbandry, as used by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c. The various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

The work is being published in semi-monthly numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, etc.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative),

The Edinburgh Review (Whig),

The North British Review (Free Church),

The Westminster Review (Liberal),

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades they indicate, yet a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class.

BLACKWOOD, still under the masterly guidance of CHRISTOPHER NORRY, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for this magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. The "Caxton's" and "New Novel" by Bulwer, "My Patriotic Model," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have been reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$3.00

For any two . . . do . . . 7.00

For all three . . . do . . . 8.00

For Blackwood's Magazine . . . 3.00

For Blackwood and three Reviews . . . 9.00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews . . . 10.00

For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.) . . . 55.0